

A NOTE ON EVGRAFOV-FEDOYUK'S THEORY AND QUADRATIC DIFFERENTIALS

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ABSTRACT. The purpose of this short paper is to recall the theory of the (homogenized) spectral problem for a Schrödinger equation with a polynomial potential developed in the 60's by M. Evgrafov with M. Fedoryuk, and, by Y. Sibuya and its relation with quadratic differentials. We derive from these results that the accumulation rays of the eigenvalues of this problem are in $1 - 1$ -correspondence with the short geodesics of the singular planar metrics on \mathbb{CP}^1 induced by the corresponding quadratic differential. Using this interpretation we show that for a polynomial potential of degree d the number of such accumulation rays can be any positive integer between $(d-1)$ and $(\frac{d}{2})$.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is motivated by a recent progress in the study of the spectral discriminant in the space of polynomial potentials, see [5], [6], [1]. We start by explaining some important results scattered through [9], [7], §6 in ch. III of [8], and [18].

Consider a differential equation of the form

$$-y'' + P(z)y = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

where $P(z) = a_0z^d + a_1z^{d-1} + \dots + a_d$, $a_0 \neq 0$ is an arbitrary complex polynomial potential of degree d . Setting $\phi_0 = \arg a_0$ we define the (open) **Stokes sectors** S_j , $j = 0, \dots, d+1$ of (1.1) as given by the condition:

$$S_j = \left\{ z : \left| \arg z - \frac{\phi_0}{d} - \frac{2\pi j}{d+2} \right| < \frac{\pi}{d+2} \right\}.$$

We consider the Stokes sectors S_j as cyclicly ordered on \mathbb{C} , i.e. S_{d+2} is neighboring to S_{d+1} and S_0 . Notice that for an arbitrary $P(z)$ the definition of its Stokes sectors depends only on ϕ_0 . In particular, the multiplication of $P(z)$ by a positive number preserves the set of the Stokes sectors.

It is well-known, see e.g. [17], [13] that for each open sector S_j there exists and unique (up to a scalar factor) non-trivial solution Y_j of (1.1) which is exponentially decreasing along any ray within this sector. Such a Y_j is called **subdominant** in S_j . It is convenient to think of Y_j 's as points on \mathbb{CP}^1 where the latter space is the projectivization of the linear space of solutions of (1.1). For a generic $P(z)$ all its Y_j , $j = 0, \dots, d+1$ are distinct. Moreover, all restrictions on possible configurations of subdominant solutions considered as a divisor of degree $d+2$ on \mathbb{CP}^1 were described by R. Nevanlinna already in [15]. These restrictions are: (i) one has at least 3 geometrically distinct points in this divisor and (ii) the multiplicity of each point of this divisor does not exceed $\lceil \frac{d+2}{2} \rceil$. These restrictions have a strong and so far still unexplained resemblance with the notion of stability in modern algebraic geometry.

Date: November 1, 2010.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 34M40; 34E20, Secondary 34E10.

Key words and phrases. Spectral asymptotics, quadratic differentials, singular planar metric, geodesics.

The main object of study of many papers is the following important complex analytic hypersurface and its restrictions to different natural subspaces.

Definition 1. *The (extended) spectral discriminant $Spc_d \subset \mathcal{C}_d$ is the set of all potentials $P(z)$ of degree d such that (1.1) possesses a solution subdominant in (at least) 2 different Stokes sectors. Here $\mathcal{C}_d \simeq \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^d$ stands for the set of all coefficients (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_d) , $a_0 \neq 0$.*

For any fixed a_0 the restriction of Spc_d is given by an entire function of the variables (a_1, \dots, a_d) and the description of the behavior of the spectrum when $a_0 \rightarrow 0$ can be found in e.g. [6] and references therein. The group of affine coordinate changes $z \rightarrow az + b$ acts on the space of equations (1.1) preserving Spc_d . Finally, notice that the space \mathcal{C}_d carries the obvious free action of \mathbb{C}^* by multiplication of a arbitrary polynomial of degree d by a non-vanishing complex number. This action does not preserve Spc_d and the main goal of this paper is to present some new results about the restriction of Spc_d to the orbits of the latter action.

In other words, we consider the following (homogenized) spectral problem.

Problem 1. *For a given polynomial $P(z)$ of degree d find the set of all non-vanishing $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ for which the equation*

$$-y'' + \lambda^2 P(z)y = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

has a solution subdominant in at least two distinct Stokes sectors.

This problem was consider in the writings of M. Fedoryuk (some of them joint) with M. Evgrafov and as well as Y. Sibuya, F. W. J. Olver and, in fact, even much earlier in the Ph.D. thesis of G. D. Birkhoff from 1914, see [3]. The spectrum of this problem is always discrete. The main known results about the latter problem are

- (*) the description of the condition determining the accumulation rays of the spectrum, see Theorem 6.2, [9];
- (**) the description of the asymptotic density of the eigenvalues along such an accumulation ray, see Theorem 6.3, [9].

To present these results in details we need to recall the notion of the *Stokes graph* and of *Stokes complexes* of (1.1), see e.g. [7] and [20]. (We follow the terminology of M. Fedoryuk which apparently is not quite standard in the field.)

Notation. Each root of $P(z)$ is classically called a *turning point* of (1.1). A *Stokes line* of (1.1) is a containing at most two turning points (finite or infinite) segment of the real analytic curve solving (w.r.t. z) the equation:

$$Re \xi_{z_0}(z) = 0 \quad \text{where} \quad \xi_{z_0}(z) = \int_{z_0}^z \sqrt{P(u)} du, \quad (1.3)$$

z_0 being one of the turning points of (1.1). The *Stokes graph* (denoted by \mathcal{ST}_P) of the equation (1.1) is the union of all its Stokes curves. Connected components of \mathcal{ST}_P will be referred to as *Stokes complexes* and connected components of $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{ST}_P$ will be called *admissible domains*. One can distinguish between two natural types of admissible domains. Namely, an admissible domain is called the *half-plane type* if the function $\xi(z)$ maps it to $Re \xi(z) > a$ or $Re \xi(z) < a$ for some real a . Analogously, an admissible domain is called the *strip type* if the function $\xi(z)$ maps it to $a < Re \xi(z) < b$ for some real $a < b$. For polynomial $P(z)$ all admissible domains belong to one of these two type (which is no longer true for entire or rational potentials).

A Stokes complex is called *simple* if it contains exactly one turning point and *non-simple* otherwise. (In Russian, M. Fedoryuk calls 'non-simple complexes' as

'complex complexes' but this terminology sounds rather odd in English.) Note that the existence of a non-simple Stokes complex in the Stokes graph of $P(z)$ is equivalent to the existence of a Stokes line between two turning points. Such a Stokes line will be called *finite* or *short*.

Given a polynomial $P(z)$ consider the family $P_t(z) = e^{2t\sqrt{-1}}P(z)$, $t \in [0, \pi]$. We will briefly discuss how the Stokes graph changes in this family. Theorem 6.1 of [9] claims that for any $P(z)$ with at least two distinct roots there exist only finitely many values of t for which $P_t(z)$ has a non-simple Stokes complex. We call a polynomial $P(z)$ *Fedoryuk-generic* if it satisfies the following 3 conditions:

- (a) all its roots are simple;
- (b) all non-simple complexes arising in the family $P_t(z)$ contain exactly two turning points;
- (c) for any value of t the Stokes graph of $P_t(z)$ has either none or exactly one non-simple Stokes complex.

A slight generalization and reformulation of Theorem 6.2, [9] adjusted to our context reads as follows.

Proposition 1. *Given a Fedoryuk-generic potential $P(z)$ denote by t_1, \dots, t_k the values of the parameter $t \in [0, \pi]$ for which the Stokes graph of $P_t(z)$ has (and unique) non-simple Stokes complex. Then for any $\epsilon > 0$ all but finite many eigenvalues of the problem (1.2) lie ϵ -close to the union of k rays with the slopes $\tan t_1, \dots, \tan t_k$. Moreover, near each such ray (called the accumulation ray of (1.2)) lie infinitely many such eigenvalues.*

Generalizing Theorem 6.3, [9] we get that the asymptotic density of the eigenvalues is described as follows.

Proposition 2. *In the notation of Proposition 1 let t_j be one the values of the parameter $t \in [0, \pi]$ for which the Stokes graph of $P_t(z)$ has (a unique) non-simple Stokes complex. Fixing a sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$ let $\lambda_1^{(j)}, \lambda_2^{(j)}, \dots, \lambda_n^{(j)}, \dots$ be the sequence of the eigenvalues of (1.2) (non-strictly) ordered by their absolute values and lying ϵ -close to the j -th ray, i.e. to the one with the slope $\tan t_j$. Then when $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$ one has the following asymptotic expansion:*

$$\lambda_n \int_{\mathcal{C}} \sqrt{P(\xi)} d\xi \sim 2\pi n + \pi + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^{-j} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \alpha_j(\xi) d\xi. \quad (1.4)$$

Here \mathcal{C} is a simple closed curve containing the short Stokes line and no other turning points in its interior. The family of functions $\alpha_j(z)$, $j = 0, 1, \dots$ are defined as follows

$$\alpha_0(z) = -\frac{p'(z)}{4p(z)}, \quad \alpha_j(z) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{p(z)}} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \alpha_m(z) \alpha_{j-m-1}(z) + \alpha'_{j-1}(z) \right). \quad (1.5)$$

Let us now reformulate the above statements in terms of quadratic differentials and present some new results. We start with standard definitions. The basic references for quadratic differentials are [19] and [14].

Definition 2. *A meromorphic quadratic differential Ψ on a (compact) Riemann surface Γ is a meromorphic section of the square $(T_{\mathbb{C}}^*\Gamma)^{\otimes 2}$ of the holomorphic cotangent bundle $T_{\mathbb{C}}^*\Gamma$. The zeros and poles of Ψ are called its singular points. The set of all singular points of Ψ on Γ is denoted by Sing_{Ψ} .*

If z is a local holomorphic coordinate near a point p on Γ then any meromorphic quadratic differential Ψ is locally represented as $f(z)(dz)^2$ where $f(z)$ is a meromorphic function.

Definition 3. *Given a meromorphic quadratic differential Ψ on Γ we define two distinct foliations on $\Gamma \setminus \text{Sing}_\Psi$ as follows. At each non-singular point there are exactly two directions at which Ψ attains positive/resp. negative values. Integral curves of these direction fields are called the horizontal resp. vertical trajectories of Ψ .*

Obviously, the direction fields are orthogonal at each non-singular point. In the theory of quadratic differentials one usually forgets about the vertical direction field and studies only the trajectories of the horizontal one.

Definition 4 (comp. Definition 20.1 in [19]). *A trajectory of Ψ is called singular if its starts or ends at a singular point.*

Definition 5. *The canonical length element on Γ associated with a quadratic differential Ψ given locally as $\Psi = f(z)(dz)^2$ is defined by*

$$|dw| = |f(z)|^{\frac{1}{2}}|dz|.$$

(Local) minimizers of the latter length element are called the geodesics of the quadratic differential Ψ . Geodesics whose both endpoints are singular points are called short.

Definition 6. *The distinguished or canonical parameter associated with a quadratic differential $\Psi = f(z)(dz)^2$ is defined as*

$$W = \int \sqrt{f(z)} dz$$

for some branch of the square root.

Notice that geodesics are (locally) straight lines in the canonical parameter and short Stokes lines in the family $P_t(z)$ connecting the turning points are exactly the short geodesics of the quadratic differential $P(z)dz^2$ associated with the hyperelliptic curve $y^2 = P(z)$. Thus, the following result holds.

Corollary 1. *For a Fedoryuk-generic polynomial $P(z)$ the set of the accumulation rays of the problem (1.2) is in 1–1-correspondence with the set of the short geodesics of $P(z)dz^2$.*

The next result seems to be new.

Theorem 1. *For any polynomial $P(z)$ of degree d the number of short geodesics of the quadratic differential $P(z)dz^2$ can take an arbitrary integer value in between $d - 1$ and $\binom{d}{2}$.*

Acknowledgements. I am deeply grateful to Professors Y. Baryshnikov, A. Eremenko, A. Gabrielov, S. Giller and A. Zorich for important discussions around this topic. I want especially to thank my Ph.D. student T. Holst for his patience and help with several details.

2. PROOFS

Definition 7. *Let Ψ be a quadratic differential on $\mathbb{C}P^1$. A Ψ -polygon is a simple closed curve consisting of a finite number of (possibly singular) geodesics of finite length.*

Let Γ be a Ψ -polygon with an interior domain D and assume that z_j are the singular points on Ψ of orders n_j and that ξ_i are the singular points inside D of orders n_i . Moreover, let the interior angles at the vertices of Γ be denoted by θ_j , $0 \leq \theta_j \leq 2\pi$. The following result holds, see e.g. Theorem 14.1 of [19].

Theorem 2 (Teichmüller's lemma). *One has*

$$\sum_j \left(1 - \frac{(n_j + 2)\theta_j}{2\pi} \right) = 2 + \sum_i n_i. \quad (2.1)$$

Consider now a quadratic differential $\Psi = P(z)dz^2$ on $\mathbb{C}P^1$ where $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree d . We want to count the total number of unbroken geodesics connecting pairs of roots of $P(z)$. (By 'an unbroken' geodesic we mean a geodesic not passing through other roots of $P(z)$ except the two chosen.)

Lemma 1. *For any given pair of roots of $P(z)$ there exists at most 1 unbroken geodesic connecting them.*

Proof. Follows straightforwardly from Teichmüller's lemma. Indeed, if there were two such geodesics then they will form a Ψ -polygon Γ splitting $\mathbb{C}P^1$ into two connected domains. Let D be the "bounded domain", i.e. D is the component of $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \Gamma$ not containing $\infty \in \mathbb{C}P^1$. By assumption there is exactly two singular points on Γ and so the left-hand side of (2.1) is smaller than 2, whereas the right-hand side is clearly at least 2, a contradiction. \square

This lemma immediately implies the inequalities in Theorem 1. Namely,

Corollary 2. *A arbitrary quadratic differential $\Psi = P(z)dz^2$, $\deg P(z) = d$ has at least $d - 1$ and most $\binom{d}{2}$ unbroken short geodesics.*

Proof. The upper bound $\binom{d}{2}$ is provided by the latter lemma. Moreover, it is clear that the set formed by all short unbroken geodesics is compact and connected. Indeed, any two roots of $P(z)$ are connected by at least one geodesic (broken or unbroken). Then assuming that all d roots of $P(z)$ are distinct one needs at least $d - 1$ unbroken geodesics to guarantee that this set is connected, which can be realized for instance by assuming that $P(z)$ has only real roots. (See more examples below.) \square

Let us now show that there exist polynomials $P(z)$ having an arbitrary number of unbroken geodesics between $d - 1$ and $\binom{d}{2}$. We will use the interpretation of the quadratic differential $P(z)dz^2$ where $P(z)$ is a monic polynomial of degree d with the vanishing coefficient at z^{d-1} (i.e. with the vanishing sum its roots) in terms of a pair of weighted chord diagrams on $d + 2$ vertices, see § 4 of [2].

The main construction is as follows. Take $\Psi = P(z)dz^2$ as above and take its Stokes graph \mathcal{ST}_P and anti-Stokes graph \mathcal{AST}_P . (The anti-Stokes graph of $P(z)dz^2$ is by definition the Stokes graph of $-P(z)dz^2$.) Unbounded Stokes lines of \mathcal{ST}_P tend at ∞ to $d + 2$ standard directions (called the Stokes rays) and analogously unbounded anti-Stokes lines of \mathcal{AST}_P tend at ∞ to $d + 2$ standard directions (called the anti-Stokes rays). The set of all Stokes and resp. anti-Stokes rays naturally form the set of vertices of two regular $(d + 2)$ -gons which are rotated w.r.t. each other by the angle $\frac{\pi}{d+2}$. As we mentioned above admissible domains, i.e. connected components of $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \mathcal{ST}_P$ (resp. $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \mathcal{AST}_P$) are of two types: the half-plane type and the strip-type. The half-plane type components are mapped by the function $\xi(z)$, see eq:stokes into half-planes and the strip type to strips. For $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \mathcal{ST}_P$ these half-planes and strips are bounded by the vertical lines and for $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \mathcal{AST}_P$ by the horizontal lines. Each strip-type domain is topologically an infinite strip bounded by two curves. Moreover, the two pairs of ends of its boundary approach two distinct and non-neighboring Stokes rays. Thus, one obtains that any strip-type domain connects two vertices of the Stokes $(d + 2)$ -gon and one can represent this strip-type domain by the corresponding chord in the Stokes $(d + 2)$ -gon. Analogously,

strip-type domains for the anti-Stokes graph connect pairs of vertices of the anti-Stokes $(d+2)$ -gon. Moreover, we can assign to each strip-type domain a positive weight coinciding by definition with the width of its image under the map $\xi(z)$. (Those weights are the real and imaginary parts of the integrals $\int \sqrt{P(t)} dt$ taken over certain paths connecting pairs of roots of $P(z)$ and are closely related to the periods of $y^2 = P(z)$.) For a generic polynomial $P(z)$ the number of its strip-type domains for \mathcal{ST}_P and \mathcal{AST}_P equals $d-1$ which means that one gets weighted triangulations of both the Stokes and anti-Stokes polygons. In other words, one obtains a pair of weighted chord diagrams of the Stokes and anti-Stokes $(d+2)$ -gons. The following statement can be found in §4 of [2].

Proposition 3. *The above procedure gives a 1–1-correspondence between the set of all quadratic differentials of the form $P(z)dz^2$ with $P(z) = z^d + a_1z^{d-2} + \dots + a_{d-1}$ and the set of ordered pairs of weighted chord diagrams.*

To find quadratic differentials $P(z)dz^2$ with a given number k of short geodesics satisfying the inequality $d-1 \leq k \leq \binom{d}{2}$ we will only use a special class of quadratic differentials.

Definition 8. *A quadratic differential $P(z)dz^2$, $\deg P(z) = d$ is called very flat if a) all roots of $P(z)$ are simple; b) the number of its horizontal strip-type domains equals $d-1$; c) each root of $P(z)$ lies in the closure of at most 2 strip-type domains.*

Notice that condition c) above is equivalent to the following property of its Stokes chord diagram. Each domain obtained by removing the diagram from the Stokes $(d+2)$ -gon has at most 2 neighbors, see below.

To each very flat quadratic differential we can naturally associate the following object whose versions earlier appeared in a number of books discussing the WKB-problems, see e.g. [17], p. 269.

Definition 9. *A chopped vertical strip is a set of complex numbers z_1, z_2, \dots, z_d where $z_j = x_j + \sqrt{-1}y_j$, $j = 1, \dots, d$ with distinct real and imaginary parts and ordered by their real parts, i.e. $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_d$ together with a vertical ray going up or down at each z_j , $j = 2, \dots, d-1$, see Fig. 1. These rays are called the cuts of the strip.*

The map associating to a very flat quadratic differential its chopped vertical strip is the same map $\xi(z)$ which we introduced earlier whose domain we restrict to $\mathbb{C}P^1 \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{d+2} O_j$ where O_j is the closed j -th half-plane type domain. (It is usually convenient to assign the integration base point to the inverse image of z_1 which implies $z_1 = 0$.)

Lemma 2. *For any chopped strip there exists a (non-unique) very flat quadratic differential $P(z)dz^2$ mapped to this strip. Its short geodesics are in 1–1-correspondence with straight segments connecting pairs of vertices of the strip and not intersecting its cuts.*

Proof. Just throw away all half-plane domains and use $\xi(z)$. □

The following statement finishes the proof of Theorem 1.

Proposition 4. *There exist chopped strips with $d-2$ cuts and an arbitrary number k of short geodesics satisfying the inequality $d-1 \leq k \leq \binom{d}{2}$.*

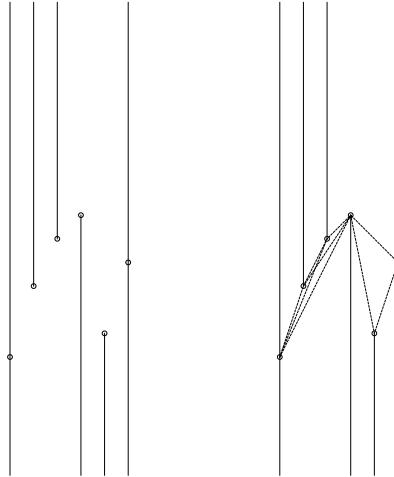


FIGURE 1. A chopped strip and the same strip with short geodesics.

Proof. We will use induction on d . Assume that one can realize any number k' of short geodesics satisfying $d - 2 \leq k' \leq \binom{d-1}{2}$ for $d - 1$. Then it is very easy to construct chopped strips with d nodes having exactly $k' + 1$ short geodesics. Indeed, draw a cut up or down through the last point and place the d -th in such a way that no short geodesics from points except for $d - 1$ will be possible. The only new geodesic connects the $(d - 1)$ st and the d -th point. Thus, we need to realize the number of short geodesics between $\binom{d-1}{2} + 2$ and $\binom{d}{2}$. This is easily done by using a convex $d - 1$ -gon. We can cut it but an additional cut and kill an arbitrary number of short geodesics between 0 and $\frac{(d-1)^2}{4}$ (geodesics from the left half to the right half). Thus we get what we need for $d \geq 5$. \square

3. FINAL REMARKS

1. The next question is motivated by Theorem 2 of [16]. Namely, he gave necessary and sufficient conditions for the usual spectral problem for the Schrödinger equation with a polynomial potential to have infinitely many real eigenvalues (or, similarly, eigenvalues on a given accumulation ray). His necessary and sufficient condition under appropriate assumptions is that there exist a point $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $P(z - z_0)$ is PT-symmetric. (See details in [16].) All tools he is using for the standard spectral problem have their natural counterparts for the problem (1.2).

Problem 2. *Give necessary and sufficient conditions guaranteeing that the spectral problem (1.2) has infinitely many eigenvalues lying exactly on some accumulation ray.*

2. Obviously, not every polynomial $P(z)$ gives rise to a very flat potential $P(z)dz^2$, but in many cases one can obtain a very flat potential by multiplying $P(z)$ by a constant.

Problem 3. *Is it true that for any polynomial $P(z)$ there exists $t \in [0, 2\pi)$ such that the differential $e^{t\sqrt{-1}}P(z)dz^2$ is very flat?*

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